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the winning of independence. In the second volume Professor Johnson tells the story of *Union and Democracy*, and Professor Dodd deals with *Expansion and Conflict* in the third volume, ending with the close of the Civil War. Professor Paxson details the growth of *The New Nation* since the war in the fourth and last volume of the series.

While this is not an economic history of the United States, it is a political history of the United States written with economic materials in view. Thus at the very beginning Professor Becker points out the economic forces in the European background of American history; and Professor Johnson marks out the conflict of interests in the formation of the Union, and the economic meaning of the Jacksonian movement. In *Expansion and Conflict*, Professor Dodd shows the inter-sectional conflicts between West, South, and East over internal improvements, the settlement of the western lands, the tariff, and the money question; and the various attempts to ally the West and South against the East, and the East and West against the South. The influence of economic factors since the Civil War is well displayed; and chapters with such headings as "The West and the Greenbacks," "The Panic of 1873," "Business and Politics," "The Farmer's Cause," "Populism," "Free Silver," "Big Business," and others, show the pronounced economic viewpoint in Professor Paxson's concluding volume.

Little attempt is made in any of the volumes to deal with the history of administrations as such; rather, economic forces are treated through successive administrations. A very interesting feature of the volumes is the series of excellent maps showing the extension of the wheat, cotton, tobacco, and manufacturing interests at different periods, and the sectional votes for presidents and measures in congress. They serve in an admirable manner to bring into clear relief the political history of our nation, as shaped by the conflict of interests.

An Economic Analysis of the Constitutional Restrictions upon Public Indebtedness in the United States. By HORACE SECRIST. Madison: Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1914. 8vo, pp. 131. \$0.40.

During the period before the panic of 1837, the great need for capital for the development of our vast resources naturally raised the question of the source of this capital. Inasmuch as it was generally anticipated that great returns would eventually be reaped from the investments made in this general development, the people felt that the funds should be furnished by the states. The general policy of state borrowing was practiced to such an extent that when the panic of 1837 came on there was general feeling of aversion toward the further increase of state debts, which would necessitate heavier burdens in taxation. The manifest result of this change of public sentiment was to be seen in constitutional restrictions on further state indebtedness. Statutes were drawn up and passed, minutely specifying the purposes for which further

borrowing might be entered into by the states. As might be supposed, there was great variation among the state constitutions as to these restrictions.

The author holds to the general opinion that public borrowing is a proper function of the state if the funds are properly used in public affairs and administration. The returns, he says, are to be reaped in the form of increased efficiency and development of the state.

Borrowing on a large scale by municipalities was characteristically fraught with much abuse during the period of railroad expansion in this country. The necessary capital for railroad expansion was not forthcoming, and subsidies were offered as a stimulus for private investment. This, carried too far, resulted in a revolt of the people, and was followed by constitutional restrictions, as in the case of state borrowing. The policy followed by many states, that of putting the same restrictions on borrowing for all cities, was unwise. Cities are so different in make-up and needs that it is folly to place common restrictions on all. The assessed value of the property of any municipality can hardly be considered a sound basis for the limitation of debt. The particular characteristics of the people are a factor which must be taken into account. Borrowing should be limited by considerations of the use to which the funds are to be put rather than of property valuation.

Outlines of Sociology. By FRANK W. BLACKMAR and JOHN LEWIS GILLIN. New York: Macmillan, 1915. 8vo, pp. 586. \$2.00.

This work is based upon Professor Blackmar's *Elements of Sociology*, which was published in 1905 as one of the "Citizen's Library of Economics Politics, and Sociology," edited by Professor Ely. The present book, which is one of the series of "Social Science Textbooks" edited by Professor Ely, omits practically none of the subject-matter of the previous volume.

Much additional material, however, has been incorporated and by this means not only every chapter but practically every section of a chapter has been changed. Of the seven parts into which the book is divided, additions have been made to each. In Part I, dealing with the "Nature and Import of Sociology," the definition of sociology in particular has been enlarged. A chapter on the divorce problem has been added to the discussion of "Social Evolution" in Part II. A completely rearranged grouping of social forces characterizes Part III, entitled "Socialization and Social Control." The addition of new ideas is no less marked in the parts dealing with "Social Ideals and Social Control" and with "Social Pathology." And the last two parts, while the changes in them are less marked, still bear evidence of modification.

The effect of these changes and additions has been to embody in the book the results of recent advances made in the science and to infuse something more of the psychological viewpoint. Practical questions at the end of each chapter and a large bibliography at the end of the volume are among the noteworthy additions to the previous book.